BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Gov. Vance in Fayetteville.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 22.—Gov. Vance spoke here to-day to an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. In the speech he showed he had been in advance of Gov. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the bill to suspend the *habeas corpus*. He read a letter addressed to President Davis protesting against the passage of the bill; he sent letters also to our Senators and to members of Congress. He said he did not take a strong positon against the bill in his Wilkesboro speech because he went there to allay excitement of the people and to prevent bloodshed, and for this reason he did not take as strong grounds against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May. He showed that he was for peace, that he had written to the President urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiations in December last. He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens. He showed that Holden was not with Gov. Brown. He read a letter from Governor Brown which said that a Convention of any of the States at the present time looking to separate State action would be unfortunate, injudicious and tend to unharmonious action, &c. He said the only remedy is with the people and reprerentatives. He said he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people, but he declined on principle. The speech was well received and immense enthusiasm was exhibited by the people during its delivery.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 22.—The second occupation of Paducah by the Confederates proved a mere raid for plunder by two hundred men. They took away a number of horses and considerable plunder.

Several guns, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, were spiked before falling into his hands.

A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith states that the requisite amount for the statue of Jackson has been raised by the English Association.

The outstanding amount of Treasury notes of the denomination of five dollars and under is about seventy-five millions.

The clerks of the First Auditor's Bureau are packing up their books and papers preparatory to the removal to Montgomery next week.

It is believed now that Tappahannock or Port Royal will be the base of Burnsides co-operative movements against Richmond.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, April 22.—The Yankee gunboats have left the Rappahannock river. Before leaving three hundred men were landed at Boulware's wharf, who destroyed five hundred bushels of corn and burnt a farm house.

The order for the removal of the Second Auditor's office to Montgomery, was countermanded this forenoon.

Brig-Gen. Russell commanded the post at Plymouth. He was twice summoned to surrender but refused to comply, when the Confederates charged and gained the inner works. The Yankees threw down their arms. The number captured are now reported at twenty-five hundred, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a two hundred pounder.

From Northern Virginia.

ORANGE C. H., April 11.—Observations from Clark's Mountain discloses no new change in the Yankee camps. It is reported the enemy began to-day moving up their rear preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an advance. The roads are dry and hard, and the weather beautiful.

Yankees Repulsed in Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 22:—On Wednesday, Wirt Adams repulsed fifteen hundred Federals near Mechanicsville, Miss. Loss not stated.

ALL EUROPE IN A STATE OF INCIPIENT REVOLUTION.

The New York *Herald* thinks that the news from Europe makes apparent the fact that the different nations are all, more or less, moved by a strong revolutionary spirit, and that the present ruling Powers will have to succumb to the people, and give way to their advancement and progress. The *Herald*, tracing the progress of events, says:

The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this appear that the Austrian government has seen the necessity of estrenishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venitia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanuel arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary tendencies.

France has for years been the hotbed of revolutions. Napoleon a tatnell power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party. Since his accession to the throne he has abandoned as much as he dared the dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. This they prove in their elections, wherein the opposition candidates triumph over those so strongly supported by the government. This course on the part of the people proves that the great revolutionary party is more powerful even than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be crushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely, find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling Powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for the revolutionary party, and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, as displayed at conceding to the wishes of the people on all important occasions. But this deceit is fast being discovered by stolid John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British Government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present government to aid the Danes, or they will have a change of Ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires. This would

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864. NO 140.

land's Government was prevented from the overt action of the Davis rebellion—from actual recognition of the traitor—was undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were averse to such a policy, and the government and aristocracy were forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolutionists.

In Germany a chronic state of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their ruler's wish to consolidate their power, and they are being taught by this war what that power is. We shall not be surprised to see as a result a total re-construction of Germany; and all this will be the result of that revolutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

JEFF. DAVIS IN JAIL—PROCLAMATION OF A MANIAC.—One Charles H. Neff, now in confinement in the county jail, awaiting trial for grand larceny, has conducted himself in a manner that leaves little reason to doubt that he is insane. His ravings have taken a patriotic turn lately. He imagines himself the commander-in-chief of the armies of the Union, upon whom devolves the task of putting the finishing stroke on the rebellion, and declaring peace. In following out the hallucination, his attention has been directed toward the demolishing of the great ringleader of the little riot, Jeff. Davis. He captured a large rat, and imagined the animal to be the veritable Jeff., has caused him to be hung up, not to a "sour apple tree," but to a nail in his cell. Neff attended the execution, performing his duty with becoming solemnity. After disposing of the culprit, Neff then issued this, his proclamation, the original copy of which is written in a round hand, imitating print. The following is a copy of the document:

Proclamation of Peace and Amnesty.—I, Charles H. Neff, lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the armies of the United States, do hereby proclaim that peace is once more established within these United States of America, and the glorious Union once more restored, with the capture of Jeff. Davis, a leader of the rebels in arms. By order of

C. H. NEFF.

This is enough of Neff for the present.—*St. Louis Union.*

We don't think Neff is much worse off than old Abe, for Lincoln has been crazy ever since the summer of 1860.

THE OLD BULL RUN BATTLE FIELD.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* gives the following description of a visit to the old Bull Run battle field:

A poet might find here in the suggestive relics of the deadly strife the theme of of an epic, or a painter might illustrate on canvass the horrors of war from the mementoes here left of its ruthless work. Bullets are picked up and exhibited by the handful, and soldiers who participated in the fray are comparing at the same time their gathered mementoes and their personal recollections of the bloody field. In the long, luxuriant grass one strikes his foot against skulls and bones, mingled with the deadly missiles that brought them to the arth. Hollow skulls lie contiguous to hemispheres of exploded shells. The shallow graves rise here and there above the grass, sometimes in rows, sometimes alone or scattered at irregular intervals. Through the thin layer of soil that hides the nameless hero who gave his life for his country, one sees the protruding ribs whence the rain has washed their covering, a foot or an arm reached out beyond its earthen bed; once I saw one of these long sleepers covered snugly up to the chin, but with the entire face exposed and turned up to the passer by; one could imagine him a soldier lying on the field wrapped up in his blanket, but that the blanket was of clay and the face was fleshless and eyeless. In one case a foot protruded, with the flesh still partly preserved; in another an entire skeleton lay exposed upon the surface, without any covering whatever.—The tatters of what had been his uniform showed that he had been a cavalryman. The flesh, was of course, decomposed; but the tanned and shriveled skin still encased the bony framework of the body, and even the finger nails were in their places. The ligaments that fasten the joints must have been preserved, for he was lifted by the belt which was still around the waist, and not a bone fell out of its place.

WHO ARE INTERESTED IN PROLONGING THE WAR.—Few notice how many persons are kept under pay by the war—military and civil. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, who has been examining Yankee pay rolls, has made some discoveries—discoveries which undoubtedly could be made in the Confederacy if matters were looked into as they ought to be. The Federal letter writer discourseth thus on the subject:

One thing ought not, on any pretext, to be neglected. A peremptory stop should be put to the further saddling of the country with a plethora of officers. We have on the rolls, say an army of 700,000 men, of whom perhaps half a million are in some sort or other in the field. We are paying officers for not a man less than fourteen hundred thousand! A Colonel is popularly supposed to command a thousand men. Our Colonels will hardly average five hundred! The same may be said of all subordinate officers. As for the superior ones, who needs be told of the hosts of Brigadiers and Major Generals without work and standing in the way of the promotion of better men?

Mr. Editor—We authorize you to announce Col. W. H. A. SPEER, of the 28th N. C. T., a candidate at the next election to be held on the 1st Thursday in August next, to represent the people of the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Alleghany, Ash and Watauga, in the Senate in the next Legislature of North Carolina. We take pleasure in stating if he is elected he will serve us; that he was no Original Secessionist, but when his good old State called for men to defend her, he obeyed the call, entered the service as a private in July, '61, and has been in nearly all the great battles of the army of Northern Virginia, where he has acquitted himself with honor to himself and State. We hope he will get the undivided support of all good men. Respectfully

April 21-d6tw2t MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next.

April 21-d6tw4d.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by harangueing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 5 tf W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of

HIGH LIVING IN RICHMOND.—The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "Mr. ——— got an idea of things here, in the cost of a little treat given by an acquaintance last Saturday. Nine drinks of French brandy, six small saucepan of oysters and two Florida cigars—$189. Remonstrance was made, and the restaurant man, as the Yankees say, "resisted" about $30.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 22.

APPLES—Green	$30@40
" Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$3 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$90
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$6
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$175
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$14@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 00
FLOUR	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$17
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

April 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $4 00 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 00 to $6 00 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $275 to $300 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $15 00, and Upper, $13 50 to 15 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $25 to $30, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $10 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$8 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 19.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 50
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$3 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$30
COTTON	$2 00
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$2 50
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$15 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

FOR SALE,

A GOOD NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL—AGED eleven years, well grown and smart (one of fourteen children of her mother) a fine chance for a profitable investment of Confedrate money to any person desirous of raising a valuable family of negroes. Enquire at the Progress Office.

April 22-eod1w

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL LOT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Apply at

April 21-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.

Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 1-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

WANTED,

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also ½ lot of Hoop Iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-3w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 6 weeks.

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and on the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whitesville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its session meeting in May, for a

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTian Association of Richmond respectfully submit to the benevolent and the patriotic throughout the Confederate States, an appeal in behalf of the Soldiers' Tent Hospitals of this city. Since the commencement of the war Richmond has been a refuge for those who have been driven from their homes by our ruthless foes. Thousands of helpless women and children, not from the Cavalier counties of Virginia alone, but from nearly every State of the Confederacy, have sought an asylum in our midst. Our citizens have been appealed to in numberless instances to relieve the sick and wounded soldiers, to furnish shoes and clothing for soldiers in the field and hospital, and to afford food and shelter for their suffering families, and nobly have they, in the great majority of instances, responded to every appeal.

The supplies of provisions in the city at this time are so reduced, and the difficulties of obtaining others by ordinary means so numerous and great that the funds contributed for the relief of the poor can accomplish but little in purchasing the necessaries of life.

In a written report from the clothing bureau it appears that there are more than three thousand females in this city who are seeking employment from the government in vain, and that those who obtain work are not fully employed. The wages received for their work will not enable these poor women to procure a sufficiency of the plainest food for themselves and children. Without assistance, then, from the city and country generally many instances of actual starvation must have occurred. Our City Council has made most liberal appropriations for the purchase of supplies, both for gratuitous distribution and for sale at cost; but the agents employed for the purpose have not been able to procure the quantity of provisions required.

Under these circumstances we feel that it is our duty to appeal to our fellow-citizens throughout the Confederate States to forward without delay contributions of money and supplies to the army Committee of the Association. Since the commencement of the war this Committee has labored zealously and faithfully for the temporal and spiritual welfare of our soldiers and their families, and for the success of our glorious cause. Let those soldiers not be discouraged now, upon the eve of our severest, and, as we trust, our last and most glorious campaign, for want of the generous sympathy and support of their friends at home.

Shipments made to Roger Maffin, Superintendent, or Wm. P. Munford, Chairman of the Army Committee, will be promptly attended to. And in accordance with a special agreement made with the Superintendent of the Southern Express Company, all express charges will be paid by them at Richmond.

Contributions of money should also be sent to these gentlemen. WM. WILLIS, Jr., President.

J. D. K. SLIGHT, Secretary.

Southern papers requested to copy.

April 21-d6tw1t

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,

SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,

OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,

INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,

AND

ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and Its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number,	$ 2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
April 12-2taw(25)2. Richmond, Va.

NEW GARDEN BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE 54TH SESSION OF NEW GARDEN BOARDING School will commence on the 23d of the 5th month (May) next, and continue 20 weeks.

Board and tuition $60 per session. For those studying Latin and Greek, $5 more payable in specie, or flour at $6 per barrel, bacon at 15 cents per pound or corn at $1 per bushel. Other produce in proportion, or this may be paid by the equivalent in other money.

The Boys' school will be in charge of Nereus Mendenhall. The girls school in charge of Mary C. Harris.

John Carter and his wife Achsa Carter, Superintendents.

Post Office at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C.

4th month, 20, 1864. d6tw5t*

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

DR. JOHN W. MAY,

LOCATED AT GROGANSVILLE, ROCKINGHAM County, N. C., will give special attention to the treatment of Fistula, Piles, Tumors, Diseases of the Womb, Spermatorrhœa, Ulcers, Nervous Debility, Secret Diseases and Scrofulous Affections. He has had a long experience and practice and has been uniformly successful in the treatment of such diseases. He can be consulted at home by letter, personally, and all communications strictly confidential. April 22-w5t

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT TWO HORSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order. Also a set of Carriage Harness. Apply at

April 22-3t* PLANTER'S HOTEL.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug. 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

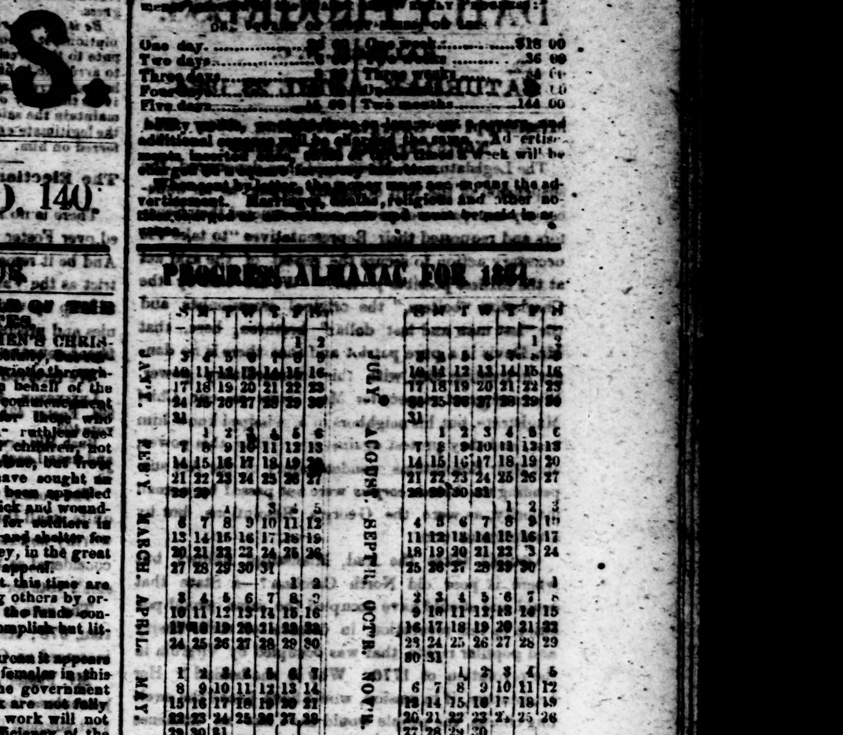
ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in THE DAILY PROGRESS:

One day	$10 00	One week	$36 00
Two days	20 00	Three weeks	44 00
Three days	30 00	Four weeks	52 00
Four days	36 00	One month	60 00
Five days	44 00	Two months	144 00

A liberal reduction will be made to those who advertise by the week or month. Additional squares, inserted at the same time, will be charged at the same rates. Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. All communications, by letter, must come post paid, or the advertisement will not be inserted. Marriages, Religious and other notices, will be charged as ordinary advertisements.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.



GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, jr, Asst. Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Reed, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Guion, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, jr., Asst Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert B Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—P B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J M Hargrave, Anson; Jesse B Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G W C Nelson, of Ga, Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. I. K. Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Creger, of S C, Comptroller. S Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W J S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Hd A Pallen, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tombell, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Details. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J Dellrie, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B R Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Barrell of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Pelle, of S C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Turner, Asa Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and R W. Jones.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Overby is Clerk to the Board as. 14th Tax Collector.

W. H. Harrison is City Treasurer.

Town Constable—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. Pearson, Assistant.

R. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

P. C. Pescud, City Engineer.

Wardens—Ward, Wm. Boylan, Wm. C Overby.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1864.

Mississippi to Georgia Greeting—Why Old North Carolina Lay Behind?

The Legislature of Mississippi has denounced the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* as an unnecessary usurpation of power, and instructed their Senators and requested their Representatives "to take the necessary action to secure the repeal of the said act at the earliest possible period." We are told by the Charleston "bolters," the original secessionists and the "last man and last dollar" brethren, here, that Mr. Davis is a pure patriot and that there is no danger in trusting him with this extraordinary power. We have great respect for Mr. Davis as our Chief Magistrate, but his neighbors in Mississippi know him best, and they protest against his having this power; and their Resolutions condemnatory of the Act suspending the *habeas corpus* were not passed by a small majority, as were the Georgia Resolutions, but by a unanimous vote.

Georgia takes the lead, Mississippi follows, but where is poor old North Carolina?—a State that could and should have occupied the same proud position in this revolution, in defence of civil liberty and popular rights, that was occupied by Virginia in the revolution of 1776. Why is she behind? Her Legislature, if in session, would have joined the swelling chorus, the people would have had an immense load lifted from them and the cause of liberty and independence would have had another sovereign State as an advocate. But our Governor called his Council, and when assembled he defeated the object of those who wished to assemble the Legislature by his own opposition to such a step; and why he pursued such a course is easily ascertained, when we refer to his Wilkesboro speech and see his apology, or rather justification of the Act of Congress suspending the *habeas corpus*—an outrage upon the rights of the citizen that has brought fourth an earnest protest from the States of Georgia and Mississippi. No wonder that our State is snubbed and ridiculed.

But we have the Resolutions of Mississippi and shall lay them before our readers. The *Appeal* publishes them, with the following editorial endorsation:

"Following in the footsteps of Georgia, Mississippi, through her Legislature, has expressed her decided disapprobation of the action of Congress, suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*. The resolutions adopted will be found elsewhere in our columns. This unanimous expression of a sovereign State cannot be disregarded by the next Congress. It is not only the sentiment of the people of Mississippi that is here enunciated, but also that of the reflecting portion of the people of the Confederacy. Among all such the verdict is unanimous that "the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful character, and should be repealed." Let our representatives remember this."

The voice of the leading papers of Georgia and other States South of us is the same, and the *Destructives* of this State will soon find that the sentiments of Brown's Message and Stephens' speech and the principles advocated by the *Standard* and *Progress* must become the settled policy of the country. Though our State authorities have done nothing to place the State in a proper light before the world, or to correctly represent the sentiments of the people, since this great outrage upon popular right and civil liberty was committed by Congress, a portion of the press of North Carolina were among the very first to enter their protest and demand the repeal of the odious Act; and the great mass of our people—the Conservatives of the the State—whatever may have been the shortcomings of the authorities, have been right all the time.

But we are keeping our readers from the Resolutions. Here they are:

Position of Mississippi on the habeas corpus Question.—The following resolutions, introduced by Hon. Fulton Anderson, were unanimously adopted by both branches of the Mississippi Legislature, setting forth the opposition of that body to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*:

WHEREAS, The writ of *habeas corpus* is the great prerogative writ of the American people, distinguishing a free and constitutional government from an absolute despotism; and, whereas, this great privilege of American citizens was inherited by them from their ancestors, and was held and exercised by them before the establishment of any of the Constitutions of the American States, after a long and arduous struggle of five hundred years' duration against the adherents of arbitrary power; and, whereas, it is declared in the Constitution of the Confederate States, and in that of the State of Mississippi, that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it; and, whereas, it is also declared in said Constitution that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized," thereby intending to guarantee to the American citizen the inalienable right, derived from the common law, and inherited from his English ancestors, to be secure from arrest, except upon warrant, specifying the offence, and on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and whereas, on the 15th of February last, the Congress of the Confederate States did pass an act, "that, during the present invasion of the Confederate States, the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* be, and the same is hereby, suspended in cases of persons arrested or detained by order of the President, or Secretary of War, or General commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, by the authority and under the control of the President," which suspension extended to arrests in a large number of cases embraced in said act, in many of which no specific crime is named; and whereas, by one of the provisions of said act it is declared "that the President shall cause proper officers to investigate the cases of all persons so arrested or detained, in order that they may be discharged if improperly detained, unless they can be speedily tried by the due course of law," thus placing it in the power of the President of the Confederate States to confer on military tribunals, holding their appointments at his will, and responsible only to him, to determine upon the right and liabilities of the citizen, instead of leaving it to independent judicial tribunals of the country, in which alone the Constitution and laws have reposed that power—thus evincing a jealousy of the civil power, which, in the opinion of this Legislature, is not justified by the circumstances; and, whereas, in the opinion of this Legislature the power of Congress implied rather than granted in the Constitution of the Confederate States, to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*, did not, and was not intended to confer upon Congress the power to authorize the arrest or detention of the citizen without warrant and without probable cause supported by oath or affirmation upon the mere order of an executive or military officer, but was intended only to apply to cases where the person of such citizen was held in custody under a legal and constitutional arrest; therefore,

Be it resolved by the Legislature of Mississippi, That the act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* is dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, unconstitutional in some of its features, tends to make the civil power subordinate to the military, and establishes a precedent of a doubtful and dangerous character, and should be repealed.

Be it further resolved, That the Senators of the State of Mississippi in Congress be instructed, and the representatives be requested to take the necessary action to secure the repeal of said act at the earliest possible period; and, if the same is not repealed, the said Senators are instructed and representatives requested to vote against the further suspension of said privilege; and the Governor resolutions to the Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Be it [illegible] That the [illegible] of the Confederate States may [illegible] to arrest [illegible] maintain the said President of the Confederate States in the legitimate exercise of the constitutional powers conferred on him.

The Election in the 7th Congressional District.

There is no kind of doubt but Leach has been elected over Foster and Ramsay by a large majority.—And be it remembered that Foster canvassed the District as the Vance candidate. We shall not attempt to keep up with the vote as it comes in by companies and precincts, but will give the result in the different counties as they reach us.

We received the following dispatch yesterday:

LEXINGTON, April 21.—Davidson county gave Leach 894, Foster 491. Majority for Leach, including army vote 403.

Bush Hill precinct, Randolph county, Foster's precinct and near Leach's birth-place, gave Leach 127 and Foster 25.

The vote of Mr. Ramsay is not given, but will be quite small throughout the District. He is a most worthy and estimable gentleman, but the contest was considered as between the other two, and hence the small vote for Ramsay.

The vote in Davidson in November was, Christian, 676; Asbe, 848. So it will be seen Leach has increased on Christian's majority.

Mr. Foster has been supported by such *Destructive* journals as the *Confederate* and *Observer*, and others that support Gov. Vance, while Leach, like Holden, had not a single paper in the State to say a good word for him but the *Progress*. We told the people Leach would be elected by a large majority, and they will find we have not deceived or misled them; and we now tell them that Mr. Holden's majority in that District will be larger than Leach's, and that he will be elected Governor by a large majority in August. The Destructives need not now say that this is no test, for Foster ran as a Vance man, and made speeches for his re-election all over the District, while Leach was frank in his opposition to Vance and has been held up as "Holden's candidate." The true Conservatives of North Carolina, who have never flinched on the battle-field and who have done as much and suffered as much in the cause of independence as any people in the South, will vindicate themselves before the world in August next. Mark our prediction.

"We Shall Need all the Funds we can Get."

On the 16th the *Confederate* said:

"The *Progress* charges one-third more for advertising, and one-fourth more for subscription to his Daily, than we do. He has a right to do this; and so have the people and the government the right to decline patronizing it, if they see proper."

We retorted by simply saying that we charged for our wares what we thought them worth, and that of course our neighbors did the same. But behold the consistency! On the 16th they twit us for our extravagant charges and parade their own generosity to the public, and on the 22nd, six days later, they change their figures and run up their charges for subscription and advertising to the very same rates charged by us. Theirs being the only "loyal" paper published in this city, according to their showing, and having secured Court favor and being sure of the government advertising, they find it convienent to lay on another third But the laborer is worthy of his hire, and we are perfectly willing they should have it; and then we remember the "Committee" said in the commencement of the enterprize, "We shall need all the funds we can get." Certainly the government is doing all it can to sustain this "loyal" sheet.

Voice of the Army.

We sincerely and honestly believe that if the soldiers are allowed to exercise the rights of freemen on the first Thursday in August, Mr. Holden will carry the army by a large majority. We received two letters yesterday, both from intelligent men in the ranks—one from the 66th and the other from the 49th—and they give the most encouraging accounts of Mr. Holden's prospects in the brigades to which they are respectively attached. The letter from the 49th was written for publication and we shall make room for it in a day or two. The soldier writing from the 66th says:

"MR. EDITOR:—Please find $3 enclosed which will pay for the *Progress* three months. Send it as soon as you can, for I am anxious to get it, and I never want it to stop again." * * "I am glad the *Standard* has resumed.—Tell Mr. Holden to send them on and try to keep them up. I think Holden will be elected by 30,000 majority if we can have a fair field. I know there is a many a one of us who will be dead before the election, but I hope there will be enough left to elect him. Our leaders won't try to make peace, and no one can be elected now unless he comes out for measures looking to an honorable peace." * * "Holden's friends in the army will be quiet until the day of election, and then vote openly in spite of any effort to keep them from it, and if they undertake to suspend Holden men by the thumbs they will have a lively time. But there are some officers with more spite than brains that would do it if they could."

Decisive Victories—Heavy Captures.

The decisive victories just achieved in Louisiana and at Plymouth have placed in our hands nearly ten thousand prisoners and over sixty pieces of artillery. Add to these glorious results the achievements of Forrest in Kentucky, and we have a most cheering beginning to the spring and summer campaign. A few more such wayside victories and a successful termination of the coming struggle between Grant and Lee, and the Yankees may be induced to treat with us relative to peace upon the basis of separation. Certainly they are much further from restoring the Union now than when they were first routed at Manassas, and if they do not want to bankrupt and ruin their section, the sooner they realize the hopelessness of their undertaking the better.

Much will depend, however, upon the campaign in Virginia. If we can whip Grant and pass on Washington, thus relieving Richmond and forcing them to remove their archives and strong box to Philadelphia or some point further North, the demoralization and disaffection will be such that Lincoln will have to adopt a policy looking to peace or vacate the throne. The people of the North will not allow him to tyranize over them always.

Surely we have much to make us sanguine and hopeful—let every man stand to his post and do his duty.

The Victory at Plymouth.

We have nothing as yet in the way of the details of [illegible] further than [illegible] enough [illegible] the victory a most brilliant one, and [illegible] will send a thrill of [illegible] Confederacy. It is especially gratifying to North Carolinians, because it was won by North Carolina troops, led by a North Carolina General.

We also claim that our [illegible] better than our officers are superior to those of other States, but owing to the success on our arms along the coast during the first year of the war, an impression had somehow got out that our own soldiers could not fight as well as their officers, and as the [illegible] white strangers were sent here our own troops and officers [illegible] elsewhere. But the Plymouth victory is thorough and decisive and the captures made and the loss [illegible] his fullest guarantee that the fighting was stubborn and desperate. All honor to Gen. Hoke and the brave men of his command. And we would here state that if anybody is to be promoted anywhere soon, we hope Mr. Davis will remember the "Old Tar State," the victory of Plymouth, and Gen. Hoke.

We hope to have some of the details of the battle before we go to press.

Stephen's Speech—Send in your Orders.

We have a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing Stephens' speech and extracts from Brown's message in type and shall put it to press in a few days, and those who want copies should order them immediately. We advise our Conservative friends to circulate it in the different counties and let the people have light. But orders must be sent soon or we cannot promise to fill them. We received an order for 1000 copies to go to Wilson county yesterday.

Price of the pamphlets, $500 a thousand, $30 a hundred and 30 cents for single copies.

For the Progress.]

CAMP 49TH REGIMENT N. C. T.,
NEAR HARRELLSVILLE, Hertford county,
April 18, 1864.

DEAR PROGRESS:—In bounden duty I should have written to you sooner concerning the matter of our Band dresses, as noticed by you on their return from furlough, but arriving at Weldon we found the regiment had left, and we had to stay in the old camp, wet, dreary and denuded several days waiting orders which receiving, we went by the Seaboard Railroad to Boykin's Depot and from there we had 3 days of the most delightful sort of marching in drenching rain above, and "in spots" (very extensive ones,) floods of almost swimming depth below us; and when we got here we found the regiment camped in a swamp, and as the weather has continued cold and tearful ever since, and as our facilities for promoting comfort and convenience are composed entirely of what we carried here on our backs, for no extrinsic aid can be ramped up in this Yankee blasted region; and what little I could write was required in writing up my own parts of the Band music—everything stolen from the Band being recovered but my music—this picture of affairs I offer you as an excuse for not writing more promptly. And you can see by the sprawling characters on this sheet, that I lean over no model of a writing desk *now*, but, as you can guess, am using the most primitive, i. e. my knees; and I sometimes think I might taste the luxury of an arm chair the while, if I could only sit on my left elbow while I write. But to the point.

The suspicions and directions of the gentlemanly conductor, (I am sorry I forget his name,) proved correct; and the two members of the Band that I sent back, found Mr. Smith, the overseer of the hands at the wood yard, near Hillsboro', not only a gentleman, but one thoroughly versed in every trait, good and bad, in the negro. He at once made the Band troubles his own, and at once set about recovering the stolen Band property with a quiet sagacity and decision that at once inspired hope and admiration in the minds of the two shrewd men I sent. To be brief, the sudden descent and the tact used, undid the negroes cunning and *sang froid*; and a large batch of everything that could be thought of as loose about a sleeping soldier, was exposed to view. Here they found everything that had been filched from us, even the satchel that my music was in—though the music had been dropped out; everything except the brass instruments. These they denied having taken and now commenced the grand flagelation. There were four in the stealing gang. The whipping was partly as a punishment for what they had done as well as to force a confession as to the disposition made of the instruments. They stood it like martyrs for some time; at last three of them gave in, and accused the fourth one of being alone the taker and hider of the instruments. Laying the cowhide aside, they took boards and beat this obstinate black scoundrel, and after they had given him enough sore bones to fill his shirt, he also caved, and led them to a swamp where he had hid them. Mr. Smith told my men to take as much of the stolen articles belonging to other soldiers as they could. As they had so much of ours to care for, they could not bring much extra, still they brought enough to pay for the trouble and painful suspense the thieving negroes had imposed on them, and as the thanks of the Band, and all other soldiers who know this case are hereby offered to Mr. Smith, not only for his conduct of this affair, but for his promise that his hands should have no more passes to go on the trains.

We are guarding a fishery on the Chowan river here; it would serve no good purpose to state how much support this regiment has. Last Friday night, the 15th, two gun boats came sneaking up. Early Saturday morning Capt. Wright's battery opened on them; they returned a few shots and then sputtered off. A grand movement will be made against [illegible] [Plymouth] to-night, the naval forces under Capt. Cooke, and the land forces under Gen. Hoke. Almost certain discomfiture will befall the insolent enemy from it, which you will see in a day or two. There are immense numbers of free negroes settled around here. The whites are kind and generous, but have been harried out of everything almost by the Yankees. Our scouts brought in four buffaloes last evening from a camp they came upon and broke up.

Major Davis and Lieut. (now Captain) E. V. Harris, great favorites with the ladies around, as what brave, dashing officers are not, got the band to go serenading last Friday night. We got praise and boquets in abundance, to say nothing of edibles. At one place they sent us out nothing but a dozen of cold roasted sweet potatoes. Some one called them "monkey roots," and implied a caterpillar suggestion to the band; if so, don't you think it was an unkind cut? for "if I do say it, as I ought'n to," the band played well.

Yours truly,

TO-DAY.

The Atlanta papers have compromised their difficulties with the printers and are again issued. The *Confederacy* and the *Journal* have advanced their rates of subscription to $15 a month and $36 for three months for Daily paper, and $5 for Weekly edition three months.

From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

A CLERGYMAN'S INTERVIEW WITH GEN. GRANT.

[illegible] the Rev. Dr. Thompson, [illegible] Dr. Thompson [illegible] railroad car, in Pennsylvania, a few days ago. He says:

"At Altoona, Blair county, Pennsylvania, as we went to the cars we found a crowd on the platform, and in the crowd [illegible] we found out the fact of it, as some one cried out, "three cheers for Gen. Grant,

[illegible] introduced to him, and had a very pleasant conversation with him. He is a man of medium height and unassuming manners. His dress was plain, and in no respect indicative of his rank. The stranger is struck with his youthful appearance. He seems to be not more than thirty-five years of age, yet we need not be surprised that he has accomplished so much, for few men become great who do not achieve their greatness in early life.

"Gen. Grant is a Democrat in the true sense of the word. He is for the people, for all the people. He has none of the airs, or the spirit, or the philosophy of an aristocrat. Without freedom, or want of dignity, he is at home at once and everywhere. He is very modest, seeking to hide from the public gaze. Though called for by the crowd at every station, it was with difficulty he could be persuaded to step forward and raise his hat; he made no speeches, but retired in silence. Modesty is a mark of merit. We never met with a greater mind without it.

"In speaking of General McClellan he exhibited both good sense and generosity, while at the same time he indicated an intention to avoid his errors. He attributed General McClellan's failure to no want of ability or education, but to the fact that he rose too rapidly, was intoxicated by his elevation, and afraid to make a bold step unless it should be a false one. Moreover, he unfortunately allowed himself to be manipulated by politicians, and bewildered by the false lights which they held out before him. If such be the views which the Lieutenant-General takes, and we have no doubt of his correctness, there is ground to hope that he himself will not be the victim of political wire-workers, but will steadily employ his powers in the right direction and for the right motive, namely, to save the country. If so, his contemporaries will honor and reward him, and posterity will award him renown when the political schemes of the time shall all have been doomed to merited oblivion.

"General Grant is hopeful; and while he makes no such extravagant utterances as General Scott and General McClellan did, he yet leads us to understand that events are in train for a decisive Spring campaign. He speaks in the highest terms of General Sherman, who he says, has no superior in the service; of Gen. McPherson, on whom much devolves, as well as of Gen. Gillmore, who is yet to play an important part." Each of the two latter graduated at the head of his class. General Sherman would have done likewise but for some demerit marks. 'That,' said the General, 'was my case, only if they had been cancelled I might not have reached the head of my class.'

On our expressing the fear that his elevation would take him from the field, he gave me to understand that, although he would have an office in Washington, he did not intend to do much work, but would take the field whenever he deemed his presence would be most useful. We could but compliment him on the brilliant campaign which brought him successfully to Vicksburg. He replied that it was hazardous, but had to be done.

WHAT THEY ARE AFTER.

We agree with the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel* entirely in the sentiments expressed in the following article:

Some of the administration press have been giving their readers long lectures upon the acts of Governor Brown, Hon. A. H. Stephens, and others, under the head of "What they are after." They endeavor to show that these gentlemen desire to get up a party opposed to the administration—no matter if the policy pursued by it is right or wrong. A more base subterfuge and rallying cry was never started. The gentlemen thus slandered desire to do no such thing. They are determined to maintain the principles which this war was started to defend—"the rights of the State and the liberties of the citizen." As long as the Administration and its supporters stand by the Government—the Constitution—they will be supported heartily by Gov. Brown and those who think as he does. But when the administration swerves from the path of right, it will be criticised and opposed by them, as it richly deserves to be. Besides, Governor Brown and his friends do not desire to get up a new party. They are determined to stand by the old landmarks of civil liberty as their speeches and actions show. If there is a new party formed in the Confederacy, its founders are those who are departing from first principles, and who are endeavoring, as their deeds plainly prove, to build up a strong central monarchical government upon the ruins of civil liberty. If the subsidized administration press desire to know what "Gov. Brown and his supporters are after," they can readily find out without so much senseless, bombastic palaver. The question is easily answered. They are after political demagogues who are striving to trample under foot the civil liberties, to defend which so much blood has been spilled and treasure wasted. They are resolved to thwart the schemes of those who are grasping after undelegated powers, and who are doing their best to overthrow the bulwarks of freedom. We are glad to see that the people in all sections are beginning to understand the true condition of things, and are rallying in their might and strength to the support of those who have stood up so manfully for their rights.

REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Rev. Mr. Hall, in course of a recent lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association in Richmond, on the subject of "The Historic Significance of the present Revolution," related the following incident in the life of Daniel Webster, which is worthy of record:

In 1850, Mr. Webster, in the course of a conversation with some gentlemen of Maryland remarked, "A terrible crisis is at hand. The mass of the Northern people have been educated in anti-slavery doctrines, and are thoroughly abolitionist in sentiment. They will demand of the South that their doctrine of abolitionism be accepted by them. I urge you, gentlemen of the South, to go among your people and beg them to accede to this demand on the part of the North. Then are resolved on it, and unless the South yield, the country is ruined." The reply was, that what that demand was made, the sword would be drawn and the issue decided with that.

Gov. Pierpont, the Union Governor of Virginia, is now engaged trying to get a constitution for the President, Congress and the world to exhibit will be shown up some of the most infamous transactions of the Federal authorities in Alexandria, Norfolk and Portsmouth, that have disgraced the history of a nation. [illegible] will be accompanied by documentary evidence in damning fact so conclusive, and so [illegible] as such evidence can be.—*Herald.*

A SCHOOL WANTED.—Any [illegible] in either portion having a good girl or [illegible] to [illegible] that can be recommended as a good [illegible] and [illegible] manner, [illegible] Thursday says:

We have reason to be positively certain that Grant's army has not been enlarged by any reinforcements; and that the corps which have been called from the West have gone to join Burnside at Annapolis. This important fact probably gives the key to the enemy's campaign in Virginia, and makes it not unlikely that Grant is playing the game of a false front, and moving the bulk of his forces nearer Washington. This latter is conjecture, but we think that there is no doubt of the general and important fact which prompts it, that the reinforcements from the West have gone to Burnside and not to Grant, and that the [illegible] battle.

But [illegible] of the same day is quite as confident the Yankee army has been reinforced.

There is not the slightest foundation for the rumor somewhat current here that Grant has withdrawn his forces from the Rapidan. The writer, who has just returned from a visit to the army, saw from the hills of Orange the vast encampments of the enemy spread out over the lower part of Culpeper county. Scouts reported the passage up of recruits and furloughed men to Grant's army, in considerable numbers, and many signs of early activity on the part of that General. Both armies, however, are at present entirely still. We found our own army in the finest possible spirit and condition, and ready for the lifting of the curtain and the commencement of the grand drama. Heaven's blessing rest upon these brave and noble men, and give them a grand, glorious and decisive victory!

News from North Carolina was awaited on yesterday with much interest. In advance of intelligence of accomplished results, we do not deem it prudent to disclose anticipations. Perhaps the telegraph may bring us something interesting ere we go to press.

THE CONTRAST.

To the Editor of the Mercury:—A reader takes the liberty of sending for the Mercury two facts, taken from Drayton's Memories of South Carolina, pages 236 and 273, volume 1st:

THEN AND NOW.—From the 8th of March to the 26th April, 1775, there were collected for the poor of Boston, Mass., from St. Phillip's Parish, (Charleston, S. C.,) £1,400 in cash, and 66 barrells of rice; from St Michael's Parish £700 in cash, and 14 barrels of rice; from St. Stephen's Parish £600 in cash; from St. Paul's Parish £600 in cash.

YANKEE METHOD OF RETURNING BORROWED AMMUNITION.—The efforts of General Washington to expel the British forces from Boston in 1775, would probably have failed, but for the timely arrival of a supply of powder, sent to the then suffering Yankees by the citizens of Charleston S. C., who obtained it from their good friends of Savannah, Ga. The Yankee Quincy Adams Gillmore has been, for eight months past, returning their powder to Charleston (mixed with Greek fire) inside incendiary shells.

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY—GRANT READY.—The *Lynchburg Republican* of the 19th says:

"We are informed by a member of Mosby's command who arrived here on Sunday evening by the Orange train, that the Long Bridge across the Potomac, at Washington, was washed away by the recent freshet in the river.

The same gentleman informs us that the enemy have all left the neighborhood of Warrenton, and that Grant is concentrating his troops in Culpeper county, in large numbers. *It is the general opinion* in the army that his preparations for an advance have all been completed, and that he will commence a forward movement, unless delayed by the weather during the present or in the early part of the coming week. The spirit of our army is said never to have been more buoyant and hopeful than now, and when the shock of battle comes every confidence is felt in its resulting successfully to our arms."

We see that the commissioners of Forsyth county are advertising for bacon and lard for soldiers' families, but as a similar want is felt in every other county in the State, we do not see how they are to be supplied. There are those we know who affect to believe that there is an abundance in the country if it could only be reached, but we think they will find themselves mistaken before another crop is gathered. We know there is not enough in this section, and if the "Reserve Forces" from 17 to 18 and 45 to 50 be taken from the farms at this time, we do not see how a crop is to be made.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS' SPEECH.—We commence this week the publication of Vice-President Stephens' speech to the Georgia Legislature, to be concluded in our next.

A portion of the most influential and leading Georgia papers heartily endorse this great speech in favor of civil liberty, while other papers in this State, Georgia, and elsewhere decline to publish it, simply because it does not answer their purpose—that's all, confessedly.

Next week we will give some comments of the independent press upon this able and unanswerable speech.—*Salem Press.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILL BE ISSUED TO-DAY,
"THE MERCURY,"
Volume IV, No. 1.

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Together with other miscellaneous articles.
For sale at the Bookstores. Subscriptions received at the office of publication, one door south of POMEROY'S Bookstore, Fayetteville street. April 22-2t

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 7-tf

$50 REWARD.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Co.,
MACHINE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, April 22, 1864.

RAN AWAY FROM THE SMITH SHOPS OF THE Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road, on Saturday last, a negro man named JOHN.

The above negro is about five feet high, stout built, thick lips and has a good countenance.

The above reward will be paid by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company on his delivery to their Shops or his confinement in jail where they can get him
April 22-3t

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the 17th inst., one bright bay Colt, 4 years old this spring, with black mane and tail, main thick and short, with white legs nearly up to the knee and a white streak on his face. I have some reason to believe that he was stolen, as I have understood that there was two persons seen inquiring the way to Henderson, N. C., on said a horse, without a saddle. Any information